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The building of the
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The
Building of the Nation

Natural Increase and Immigration

A PAPER

READ BEFORE THE

Grand Orange Lodge

OF

British America

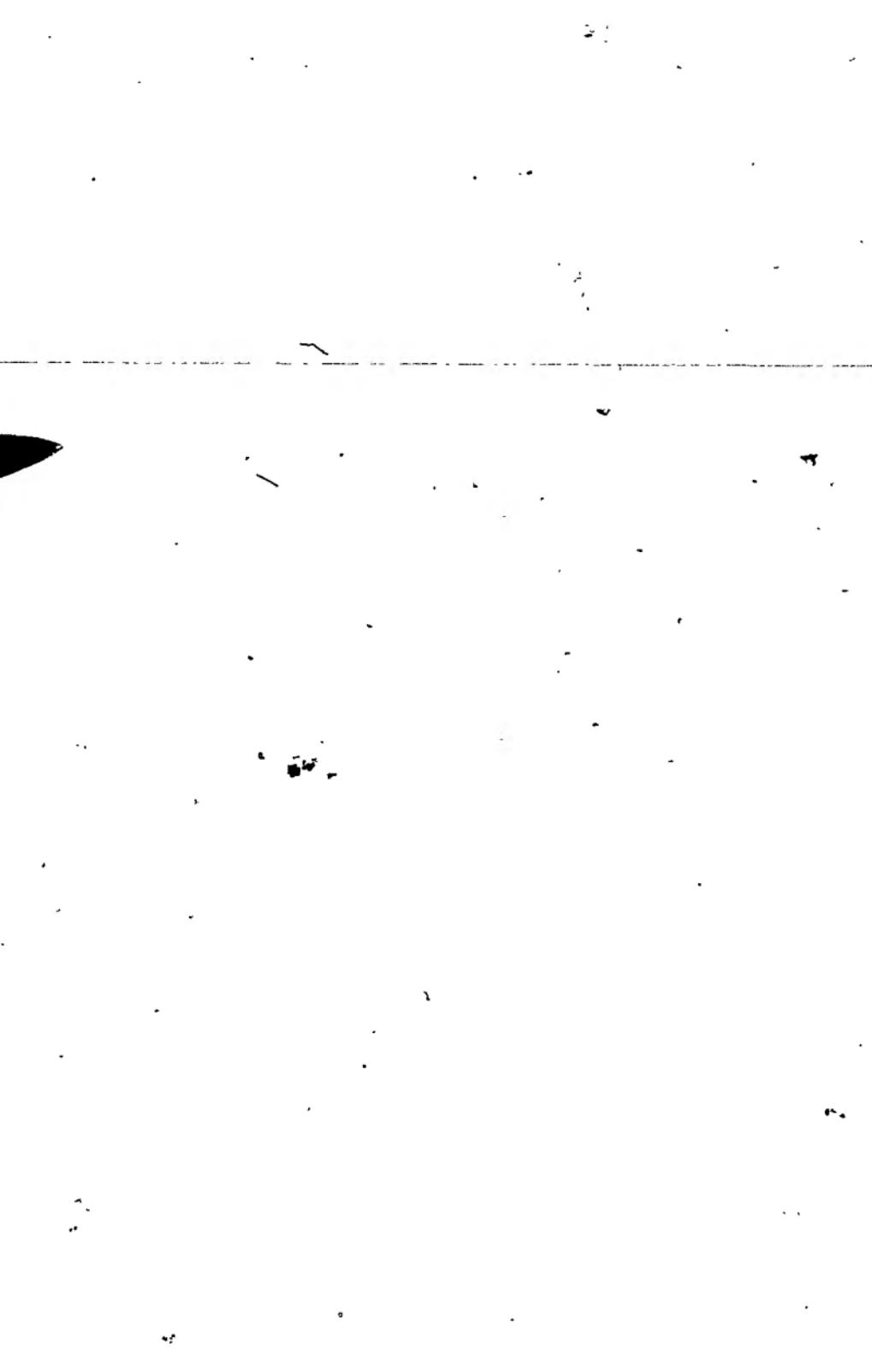
BY THE

Right Rev. Dr. G. E. LLOYD

Bishop of Saskatchewan

AT

Edmonton, Alberta, July 26th, 1928



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THE Building of the Nation

Natural Increase
and Immigration

Right Rev. Dr. G. E. LLOYD
Bishop of Saskatchewan

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

At the invitation of the Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, Bishop Lloyd of Saskatchewan delivered an address before a joint session of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America and the Grand Lodge of British America Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association at Edmonton, on the pressing "national" problem of immigration.

As this was intended to be a declaration of the attitude of the National Association of Canada on this important subject, and a request for the sympathy and support of Orangemen generally, the Bishop asked permission to present it in the form of a written paper, which took one hour to deliver.

At its close the Grand Master, in expressing the thanks of the Orange Order, asked that they might have the paper (with a modification here and there) to print and spread broadcast throughout the Dominion, and to be used for purposes of study in all the lodges of the country.

RESOLUTION RE QUOTA SYSTEM OF IMMIGRATION.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British America, recognizing the vital need of maintaining our British connection, our British ideals and our British institutions, and believing that the preponderance of continental over British immigration to Canada is likely to seriously lower existing standards of wages and living conditions, the maintenance of which is in the best interest alike of the foreign born and those of British stock, desires to urge upon the Government of Canada the adoption of a quota policy to limit the number of certain classes of foreign born immigrants admitted during any year to not more than two per cent. of the numbers of these classes resident in Canada according to the official figures of a decennial period not later than 1901.

Introduction.

In acknowledging the courtesy of your Grand Master and other leaders, in giving me the opportunity to lay before you the most important subject before this nation today, I most sincerely hope that at the close of my paper you will feel that the Grand Master was justified in making this special concession in my favour.

The subject of the paper is The Next Step in Nation Building, Natural Increase and Immigration.

The Census.

According to the census returns, counting the population of Canada in the proper way, by racial origin, we are shewn that in 1871 those of British blood or origin were 60.5%. In 1881, when I first set foot in Canada, it had fallen to 58.9%. By 1901 the proportion of British blood had still further fallen to 57%, and 20 years afterwards at the last census, it was only 55.4%.

Those of French origin were roughly one half of the British and yet they rule this country. The explanation is that the foreign element in the country had risen from 8% in 1871 to a little more than 16% in 1921.

While the British population is divided into two or even three political parties, the French and the Foreigner coalesce to a large extent in the Roman Church, and that Church does not hesitate to let it be known by all and sundry, that the balance of power in this country is in their hands, and they must be paid for their support, not in dollars, that would be against the law, but in privileges and positions of influence.

The Remedy.

Nearly three years ago a few representatives of Orangemen, Masons and the Sons of England (the late Orange organizer, Mr. Armstrong, being one of them) met casually on the train coming from Edmonton. The subject I am bringing to your attention today came up for discussion. Several suggestions were made designed to prevent the foreignization of Canada and the increasing aggression of the Church of Rome. At last I propounded my theory of a Co-ordination or Pool of all the loyal elements in the country into a containing or covering association, to be called the National Association of Canada. This would unite all who stand for the maintenance of British connection within the Empire, and would strive to maintain in Canada, the supremacy of British language, law, traditions, blood, characteristics and loyalty to the crown as the king pin of Empire.

Mr. Armstrong asked me to work out such a scheme of co-ordination or pool, and eventually I laid the whole plan before a number of leading Orangemen, Sons of England, Canadian Legion and others, and on being assured of their sympathy and support, the National Association of Canada came into being. Its object is to join together all the loyal elements in the country in order to recover our British heritage which we have so nearly lost in Canada, and help build this nation as a proud, loyal, responsive, honest to goodness part of the British Empire.

A Nation Or.....?

In the building of any new nation the first question must be whether it will be homogeneous, of one nature in its blood, or heterogeneous, a mixture of all nations, in other words, a melting pot.

Some newspapers in Canada are very fond of that idea of this nation being a melting pot for all nations, although on the next page they would urge every farmer not to do that with his pigs and cows.

A prominent lawyer in Chicago has just written an important book of 500 pages called, "America, A Nation or Confusion", in which he shews that the American melting pot has been boiling for nearly 100 years, and has only succeeded in sending the original 47% of American stock to the bottom of the pot, to be sneered at by every new comer as out of date "Nativism", while the froth and bubbles at the top have produced every kind of hyphenated-American, keeping his feet and filling his pockets in America, while his loyalties are in Italy, Slovakia, Ireland, Germany, and anywhere else except in the States. His illustrations from New York and Chicago are very much to the point, and every Canadian enamoured of the "melting pot" idea should read Edward R. Lewis' book, published by Harper Bros. of New York.

I was a little blunter in my estimate of a national melting pot in Canada and I called it "Mongrel" instead of "Confusion". Some people took that to mean the individual foreigner, but the term was used deliberately to shew what this nation will become if the "melting pot," "open door" policy continues. It will be a "Mongrel" Canada in comparison with a "British" New Zealand.

Now apply this melting pot idea to the Canadian bulldog and this is something like what we shall get. Fifty per cent. is going to be bull dog. The two hind legs will be French poodle. One fore leg will be Austrian wolf hound and the other leg is sure to be German, for they are coming in by thousands. The tail will be Ukrainian, and as that uses up 100% of the population, the poor Canadian dog will have no inside. As the British Tommy in the trenches would say, "nice dawg that, he ain't got no guts". That will be the heterogeneous dog representing Canada, the product of the "melting pot" and the "open door."

British Or.....?

The essential question before Canadians today is this, shall Canada develop as a British Nation within

the Empire, or will she drift apart by the introduction of so much alien blood that her British instincts will become paralyzed? Is Canada to remain a homogeneous British nation like she was in 1901, or is she to become a second South Africa?

It is true that Canada can never become a really homogeneous nation like New Zealand because of the original French in Quebec with their different language and customs. But we surely need not add to that inherent difficulty, manufacturing more heterogeneousness, by deliberately bringing in these thousands of dissimilar foreigners to add to our problems.

England has paid dearly for her foolish but idealistic policy of the "open door," and two-thirds of her troubles, political and congestion, are caused by the invasion of the floods of Continentals some years ago who abused her liberty and turned it into license.

The United States is seriously trying to repair their mistake of the open door and the melting pot, but the crowds of hyphenated-Americans will not cease to perplex for a hundred years to come. Will the statesmen of Canada have the common sense to profit in time by these two examples and refuse to allow our fair British heritage to degenerate into "any man's land"?

Orangemen, wherever you come across the "open door" or the "melting pot" theory strike at it in the name of the King.

The Crisis.

Immigration matters reached a crisis about two and a half years ago when Premier King's political position was very uncertain. At the request of the railways an Order in Council was passed which is now commonly spoken of as the railway Agreement. By this Order the railways were given almost carte blanche to bring into this country non-preferred Europeans from Central and Southern Europe with little or no supervision from the Immigration Depart-

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ment. Germany was transferred from the non-preferred list to the preferred list, without any other authority apparently than that of the Minister of Immigration, and the process of flooding with undesirables was in full swing.

The first work of the newly formed National Association of Canada (in fact, the cause which brought it into existence) was to arouse the British population of Canada to the immediate need of denouncing the railway agreement and demanding its abrogation at once. This railway agreement or Order in Council is an enemy of every British institution in the Dominion and should be fought to a finish by every true son of the Empire. The parliamentary Immigration Investigation Committee at Ottawa shewed clearly that they did not like the Agreement and suggested that it should not be renewed in its present form at the expiration of the present lease or permission. But that is not sufficient.

During the last two years and a half the Agreement has been in force, the railways have dumped into this country an alarming number of European undesirables. Belgians have jumped in 1927 to 2,149. Finns increased suddenly from 1,680 to 5,268. Germans increased from 9,674 in 1926 to more than 15,000 in 1927. Italians went up from 1,776 to 3,466. Poles jumped from 2,725 to 6,704. Ruthenians went up from 4,812 to 10,061, and Slovaks from 2,069 to 4,284. All this is the immediate and direct result of the "agreement" allowing the railways to bring in these unpreferred Europeans with little or no restriction from the Immigration Department. If the Premier has not the courage to withdraw this iniquitous Order in Council then it ought to be made very plain to the railway authorities that they exercise this ill-gotten franchise in opposition to the will of the people of this country, and that fact should be made unmistakably plain to the Premier. If the use of this agreement has done so much harm to the blood of this country in the last two and a half years, the

next two and a half years will be much more harmful. The figures given above shew that very plainly. The whole system of "nominations," "applications", and "permits" as applied to Continental immigration is thoroughly wrong, subversive of the British character of this nation, and should never have been allowed. This "agreement" is one of the most vicious things, from the standpoint of nation building, which has happened within my memory of 48 years in Canada. Questions like reciprocity only affect our wealth in dollars and if found to be a mistake could be reflected by the loss of millions. But this railway agreement is flooding the country with undesirable Europeans by tens of thousands and vitiating the blood and character of this, as a British nation, so that it can never be rectified. Its results will always be with us.

Three Years Ago.

The immigration position in Canada three years ago was as follows:—

1. The doors from the United States were wide open and any one might enter who liked without any kind of question or restriction, and they were accorded a welcome.

2. The doors from the British Isles were also fairly wide open to those who liked to come on their own, but **invitation** was rigidly restricted to those only who belonged to the four million agricultural class in Great Britain. But now all, whether independent or not, are subjected to a serious medical examination, while those who come from the States are asked no questions as to character or health.

3. The doors were equally wide open to those who came from Scandinavia and a few other northern European countries known as "preferred" countries.

4. The doors were pretty solidly closed to all the Central and Southern European countries. These were classed as "non-preferred" and rightly so. It is true that "permits" were very freely used, but even so

it kept the numbers from these European undesirable countries down to some thousands.

Then came this staggering national change.

Under the railway agreement, by means of so-called nominations and applications (many of them bogus) thousands of non-preferred Europeans were brought in, almost without let or hindrance by the Department of Immigration and with next to no medical examination beyond de-lousing. This flood has been surging in for 2½ years already. The Government figures for the fiscal year 1927 shew that no less than 64,050 Continentals were allowed to come into the country, and of these only 6,887 were Scandinavians. The report for the next year will be far worse.

Committee Recommendations.

The conditions were so bad that the Immigration Investigation Committee of Parliament, sitting at Ottawa, felt compelled to make the following recommendations with regard to this railway agreement:—
(1) That the so-called "nominations" should be restricted to the near relatives of the Continentals already here. (2) That the working of the Agreement should come under the supervision of the Department of Immigration, and (3) That the Agreement itself should be renewed in its present form. That Investigation Committee at Ottawa was very little protection for the British blood and character of this nation, and so I have come to ask you to join with me in the National Association of Canada in denouncing this Railway Agreement before it does another two years of damage.

Orangemen, will you stand with me in fighting this Continental immigration throughout the whole of Canada. The faults are in Ottawa and Montreal, but the effects are all over this country.

Mistakes.

There are a number of mistakes being made in the discussion of the immigration question which should be corrected every time they appear in the newspapers. For instance, the misuse of the word "British." The President of one of the railways has said in several of his speeches lately, that Canada has nothing to be nervous about in the matter of immigration because 80% of the people of Canada are British! Premier Gardiner in Saskatchewan made the same misleading statement several times over in public, when he said that 76% of the people of Saskatchewan are British, "born," and then he added to the misdirection by saying, they ought to be able to absorb the other 24%.

In a technical or legal sense both these statements may be correct, but for a discussion on immigration they can only be characterized as grossly misleading, and coming from such leading men it looks as though the statements are made for the purpose of crowding down any opposition to the coming in of Continentals. For instance, the French of Quebec, who always flaunt the tricolour and ill-used the recruiting parties in time of war, are technically "British" and can claim the protection of the Union Jack, but for the purposes of blood, loyalty and Empire traditions, are the Bourassas of Quebec, British? You know they are not. We have to put up with their disloyalty, but it is foolish to import any more. When a Ukrainian of the second generation in Canada wrote to Canon Burd, that he did not see why we should not put the head of a prairie chicken on postage stamps, in fact it would be better, because a prairie chicken was some good, whereas King George was no good to anybody; this man was one of Premier Gardiner's 76% British, who are expected to absorb the alien 24%. What miserable vote-catching nonsense, absolutely unworthy of any public man.

Every census which has been taken in Canada is a rebuke to such misleading statements. If a Holstein cow drops a calf in a stable, that calf is a Holstein calf, and not a mule. The actual proportion of the people of Canada of British origin, whether they came to us from U. E. Loyalists, over the water, or over the line, is as I have already given you in Government statistics.

In 1871 it was 60.5%, and every ten years has shewn a decrease, 59.9%, 57%, and in 1921 it was 55.4%. The next census will of course be much lower, if we allow this non-preferred influx to continue.

The Open Door.

Speaking before the Board of Trade and others in Regina on July 4th a well known public leader announced his policy to be, the "open door to everybody who could become self-supporting and contribute to the production of the country, if sound in mind and body, and willing to obey our laws."

Not a word about this being a British country. Not a word about maintaining British ideals and character. Not a suggestion that there is any political or social danger in the fact, that when he was speaking at Regina, he was probably speaking to, what is now only 48% or 49% of the population of the West, viz., representatives of British origin.

There is not a word in the speech to indicate anything but the economic side, in other words, dollars for the railway. This of course is important and is necessarily a great consideration, but that alone is no attitude for Canadian public men, unless, of course, they mean to be "little Canadians", non-British or even anti-British.

You hear that argument all over the country, these "Continentalists" we are told, are "good farmers" and "they take up the scrub lands the Canadian won't touch". Is that true? I have not seen the good farms of 10,000 of these people in the city of Regina. The

west end of Saskatoon does not shew any good farms. If Continentals are such good farmers why do not they stay on the farms, instead of making slums in our cities?

If ability to get a living, is all that is necessary to build up this country, then why not let in the Japs on the Coast? They are fine fishermen, and because they lived on next to nothing, they drove all our English speaking fishermen off the water. These people qualify adequately, according to that railway leader's description of Canadian citizenship. If ability to become "good farmers" is the one thing necessary, why not add to the 90,000 Chinamen we have admitted the last 25 years? They are splendid truck farmers, and they have driven our people right out of the market garden business in British Columbia.

The real question at issue is not whether these people can grow potatoes, but whether you would like your daughter or your granddaughter to marry them, that is, will they develop into good loyal citizens of Canada and the Empire? It is not merely whether they can make a living in Canada; Hindoos from the East Indies, Chinamen from China, Japs from Japan, Negros from Kentucky, can all do that. But we are determined to keep this a British country, and while we want to be good friends with all these people, in their own country, still, WE DON'T WANT THEM IN THIS COUNTRY.

The question about all these new comers is: Can we easily assimilate them into our loyalties and civilization, and if so, they should be allowed only in such numbers, that we are sure we assimilate them, and not they "assimilate" us.

Illimitable Miles.

Another very serious mistake one sees repeated again and again in newspapers and public speeches, is the reference to "countless acres" and "vast expanses", as though we had only to bring in thousands upon

thousands of people, and there are illimitable miles of good homestead land on which to settle them. What was true twenty-five years ago (when we learned that habit of speech), is not at all true today.

Area on the map is not necessarily agricultural land for homesteading, and it is this fact which vitiates many of the grandiose schemes, such as General McRae's suggestion, running into millions, or Sir H. Thornton's plea for 5% increase on all freight rates.

Last Monday, I received a recent map of Canada from the Department of the Interior, and I was astounded to see what a small proportion was fit for agriculture, and how much less was available for homesteading.

In Manitoba, about 1,406,000 acres in surveyed areas and of that only enough for 8,700 homesteads.

In Saskatchewan within the surveyed area of 1,750,000 acres, there are probably about 10,900 homesteads.

In Alberta in the surveyed area of 7,700,000 acres, there are probably about 48,130 homesteads.

In British Columbia about 28,000 homesteads surveyed, or let us say about 100,000 homesteads all told in the surveyed area of the West.

Of course, there are still some more unsurveyed lands available for homesteads, but it is evident that we should at once begin husbanding the resources we have in agricultural lands, and this is one of the important points I want to lay before you in reconstruction, as it refers to the immigration question.

Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

Another mistake (against which I desire to raise my voice in protest) is the assumption that lies behind a good deal that is said about it, viz., that anybody is good enough for the land. Further it is said these Central Europeans go back and take all the scrub land, and though they are not good enough for our Canadian civilization, yet they are good enough for

the back lands. In the first place they do not take up the scrub land that nobody else will take. Where they have gone on the land they have managed somehow to get the choice locations. In the second place, these undesirable Central Europeans do not stay on the land, but promptly leave it (even if they ever went on it). They go to the cities and towns, and build up slums of a bad kind. It is not true to say Continentals take up what Canadians won't touch.

Besides, we don't want our land workers to be in a lower social order than the rest of us who are off the land. That has been the downfall of many a thriving Empire in the past. Instead of saying "anybody is good enough to dump on the land", let us look upon the building up of a solid loyal yeomanry as our first duty, and let our townsmen be willing to follow after, and so "back to the land" should be one important item in this reconstruction proposal.

The Melting Pot.

Another fallacy is that of the "melting pot". The U.S.A. have been toying with this idea for a long time past, but with their usual good sense, they have come to realize that it was a very expensive national toy, which instead of producing, as they always thought it was going to do, the super-man for a super-nation, has only produced a heavy crop hyphenated Americans. How they are eagerly trying to repair the damage. Already the new July 1st "Quota" is in force, and under that, every preference is being given to blood of British origin, so that in another hundred years they will have repaired some of the results of their national folly, in the worship of the "melting pot."

A letter from an educated American in New York (of good standing in the Canadian mining world) warns me that the next revision of the Quota in Congress will take off all restrictions from British blood, and the United States will become a stronger competitor than Australia for all the British blood they

can get. They are earnestly endeavouring to retrieve their mistake of trusting to a "melting pot", which only sends the good material to the bottom and the froth and suds to the top.

The writer says he cannot conceive what Canadian statesmen are doing, with their eyes open, and the evidence of the United States before them, to trust to the "melting pot" to make a nation. We have an example of that idea in the Hon. Mr. Latta's address to a large gathering of Scandinavians in Saskatoon recently. His whole speech was on the wonderful efficacy of the "melting pot", and what a super-nation it was bound to produce. That may possibly be true as far as Scandinavians are concerned (for they are ethnically of our own race). But the same sort of talk is going on everywhere around us. We are apt to pick up ideas of Nation building from the States, about the time they are letting go. The "melting pot" was successful in the British Isles, because Britons, Danes, Angles, Jutes, and even the Normans, were Norsemen. That was merely a mingling of the same ethnic blood.

And that is the only case you can find of the "melting pot" theory being successful. In every other case it has failed. It failed in Austria-Hungary. It failed in Poland and Galicia. It failed in Turkey. It failed in Russia. It failed in the Balkans, and now it is acknowledged to be a failure in the United States.

In Canada the melting pot theory has failed as far as it has been tried. The Germans round Humboldt are Germans still. The Mennonites round Hague after 25 years are still Mennonites, the Jews in Toronto are flauntingly Jews, the new district round St. Waldburg is rapidly becoming little Prussia since the Minister of Immigration, off his own bat, put Germany on the preferred list. There is nothing now to prevent them from swamping the British out of the West. They say there are 20,000 more ready to come at once.

The "melting pot" theory will produce in Canada, what it has produced in the States, a series of hyphen-

ated-Canadians who will demoralize our British institutions. As the President of the Jesuit College in Regina put it after my address before the Canadian Club, "it is too late to talk of British institutions and British language." In other words that Jesuit father thinks that in our Western melting pot, the British element is already at the bottom. And he is not far wrong.

But are you Orangemen going to let it stay there?

Old Country Settlers.

"That we cannot get enough settlers from the British Isles to go on the land," is a mistake that is being continually made. It is the excuse made by the immigration and railway people to justify themselves, in filling this country with undesirable central Europeans. And this statement is echoed with lamb-like simplicity by many of the party newspapers. I desire to make most honorable exception in the case of the Toronto Globe. Of actual born agriculturalists and farm labourers in Great Britain I dare say that statement is more or less correct. But for the good of this country, I do not know that I want to see British immigration going on the land confined to the born agriculturalist.

We have thousands of Old Country men in this country who have made not only good, but very good, on the land, who were never on the land in England or Ireland. Many of the very best of our farmers in Western Canada today were never on the land until they came out here to go on a homestead.

You can teach these Old Country Britishers to farm well enough to get a living out of the land in three or five years. Thousands have done it. But it takes a long way more than five years to teach an Italian hot to use a knife when he disagrees with you, and a Doukhobor that we don't keep police to make them keep their clothes on. How many years will it take to make loyal, self-governing Britishers out of

these Galicians, Ukrainians, Poles, Greeks, Jews, Austrians and Italians pouring into this country by thousands under the Railway Agreement?

It is better to get Old Country Britishers and teach them agriculture, rather than fill the country with this Continental stuff and try to civilize them, especially when you know that they settle in such large blocks, that our one and only solvent, the public school, is neutralized and made inefficient, by foreign trustees and teachers of foreign origin.

Orangemen, every time you find these mistakes being made in the public press, write and contradict them. We are going to be as hard put to it to save this nation of Canada and keep it a British nation, as our boys were in the trenches to save this Empire from the baton of Kaiser William. Will you stand by me in the fight for good, loyal, traditional Canada, against this new Continental demoralization, which is turning Canada into a second South Africa?

Can you bear with me a little longer while I outline some of our

Objectives on the Constructive Side.

The National Association was called into being, in order to 'co-ordinate' or 'pool' the fighting strength of Orangemen, Sons of England, U. E. Loyalists, and all other loyal organizations into a single force. It will maintain ungrudgingly (not apologetically) the British connection of Canada within the Empire, will seek to recover the British heritage which we have lost in the Western Provinces, and have so nearly lost in all Canada. A population of British origin of 49% and 55% respectively is much too near the danger line to let the warning remain unheeded.

Objective L

To stop the incoming flood of unpreferred Continentals, by the Abrogation of the Railway Agreement. I have already dealt with this at some length, and I would only remind you once more that every Orangeman should make up his mind that this is the first point of attack. Give your dollar to pay for postage, so that you may be kept informed each week of what you can do to help form public opinion on this vital matter.

Objective II.

To stop the OUTFLOW of our good white blood over the border to the U.S.A.

A large proportion of those who are crossing the line to the South are our own Canadian boys, being elbowed out by the influx of undercutting, work snatching, flood of Jews, Italians, Poles, Greeks, Ukrainians, &c. Most of this outflow to the U.S. will automatically cease, when we apply a Quota law to these undesirable Continentals. When once the Quota has been applied, manufacturers, mine owners and railway contractors will be compelled to look to the resident population of Canada for their man power, instead of cozening the Minister of Immigration for "permits" to bring in cheap labour for their work. This cheap labour does not stay cheap very long, and thus every year a new stream has to be brought in. The blood of the country is being cheapened, and our own good material is being driven to the U.S.A. by the present system. In the long run it is better for Canada to keep her own boys at home, and pay them \$40 a month, rather than let them be turned adrift, because a Galician or a Pole can be had for \$15 or \$20 a month.

When your cities are filled with Continentals who will sleep 20 on the floor in a room, your urban Canadian worker is soon driven out. Such cut-throat competition should not be, and you and I are guilty for

allowing it to go on. The outflow will cease when the Continental inflow is stopped.

Objective III.

To increase the importations of Old Country British from the present 60,000 to at least 75,000 per annum in the following ways:—

- (a) Do not confine admissions by assisted passage to those who are already agriculturalists in the Old Land, but maintain the official proportion of 20 Rural to 7 Urban.
- (b) Bring in British miners and railway workers for our mines and railways, instead of filling these positions with Italians and Ukrainians. There are plenty of them out of work on the other side of the water.
- (c) By continuing and increasing the satisfactory importation of British Boys.
- (d) By continuing and increasing the satisfactory importation of British Girls, not confining the acceptance so rigidly to those only who are now in domestic service.
- (e) By increasing the satisfactory importation of British single men and women, not necessarily for farm work only.
- (f) By giving the British Government a freer hand, to arrange to loan established farmers enough money on a ten year system, to build cottages on a corner acre of their land for British families on hire by annual engagements, security to be by mortgage.
- (g) By continuing to bring our British families, experienced or inexperienced, under the Homesteading and GRUB STAKING plan to be outlined hereunder.

Objective IV.

To insist that the Immigration Department or the Health Department shall cease to DISCRIMINATE as against the Old Country Britisher. Complaint is made of the needless and irritating regulations. Page 577 of Hansard's report of the Immigration Investigation is a choice morsel in point. The Questionnaire for Old Country British is very searching. At the Ottawa investigation this question was put to the Deputy Minister of Immigration, "Do you use these forms for those coming from the U.S.?" Answer. "No." "No questionnaire at all?" "No." Now, why not ???

In the MEDICAL EXAMINATION, the attitude of the Health Immigration Department appears to be:—

- (1) Make the Old Country British examination as rigid, searching and irritating as possible.
- (2) For the unpreferred Continentals of the Railway Agreement, the Minister sent and "had them looked over."
- (3) At the United States border, it does not appear to matter what diseases they have. There appears to be no medical examination at all.

Under the present system in Great Britain you can get a \$1000 life insurance policy easier than you can get a Canadian landing card.

WHO IS DOING THIS and WHY ??? The Investigation Committee did not find out. HOW LONG ARE YOU CANADIAN BRITISHERS GOING TO STAND THIS SORT OF INCESSANT PIN PRICKING against Old Country British, in favour of Continentals and Americans?

Objective V.

According to the census of 1921, the population of Canada is now divided into Rural 50.5% and Urban 49.5%. If the Government computation is correct that 5 persons on the land should carry 1.73 off the land, then we are a very uneven nation today. Every effort should be directed to reducing the Urban proportion and increasing the Rural population. The present is an unhealthy state of things, and the Rural worker is carrying far too many on his back. Instead of 50½% to 49½% it should be as nearly 20 to 7 as possible.

All these "Foreign" colonies of Jews, Greeks, Chinamen, Ukrainians and Russians, should be squeezed out of the city slums, and required to go on the land (for which they were admitted to this country) AND STAY THERE, or else go home again to their own country.

In this connection of Rural Vs. Urban, we should remember that the natural Canadian increase of the birth rate over the death rate is about 150,000 a year, of which one third is due to Quebec.

Every effort should be put forth to keep the proper proportion of this natural increase, viz., 20 to 7 on the land, and with this end in view, there should be, not only a change in the High School system, but the introduction of the loan "Grub Stake" plan, in order to give them the necessary start on the land. BUT it would be foolish and wrong to urge the native Canadian to go back to the land, while you continue to allow Turks, Balkans, and every other sort of Continental to introduce and build up slums in our towns and cities.

I think, if the three, four or five year loan of the "Grub Stake" could be assured, which loan would not demand repayment until the sixth to the tenth years, very many of those now in the cities and towns would most willingly go back to the land. And, to my mind, the stability of the nation depends chiefly on its yeomanry on the land.

Objective VI.

In order to transplant the Native born back on the land, and especially to keep those already there, a large part of the High School system should be changed to suit the climate and the country. This change would help produce an educated yeomanry, instead of depleting the rural districts and flooding the cities with stenographers and druggists.

At the most impressionable age psychologically, (from 13 to 18) we send our rural children to the nearest High School where for ten months they are taught to love the glare of city lights and look down upon their fathers and mothers on the land as socially inferior. Why not leave the City High Schools to do City work, and let all our smaller High Schools adopt the winter five months system instead, so that during the critical years, when their tastes are forming and they are getting their higher education, these rural adolescents would still be in contact with the land for the seven best months in the year. Very many would be inclined to stay with the land when they come to years of discretion.

By the five month High School system, we shall gain an educated yeomanry, and prevent the cities being flooded with those we want on the land. For after all, the real strength of a country is in its yeomanry, not its storekeepers and lawyers. When these native born children increase and are too many to stay by the old family homestead, then we must have the "grub stake plan" to enable these young Canadians to get a start on new homesteads. In all discussion of transplanting the native Canadian born, we must think of British, French, and Foreign origin equally. We allowed these foreign people to come and therefore must treat those who are here in the same way as our own.

Objective VII.

In the work of repatriation from the United States a special effort should be made to gather in those of British origin. We should not confine our efforts in this sphere to those of French origin only. Let us be quite fair to French Canadians, but let us be no less fair to our own.

Objective VIII.

There should be unrestricted immigration of all real Scandinavians, that is, Norwegians, Danes and Icelanders should be admitted without "Quota" restriction. Of course, health and character must be satisfactory and a declaration should be required from each that they will learn our language, adopt our school system and become loyal subjects of our King and Empire.

Objective IX.

Homesteading. In order to provide for the native born Canadians, the Old Country Britisher and the Scandinavian, all promiscuous homesteading should cease at once, and homestead and other crown lands should be withdrawn from the open market. Every alternate township all over the country should be reserved for Native Canadian settlement, and the alternate township next door should be homesteaded by Old Country British. Inside each township, (whether of Native Canadian or Old Country British) sufficient sections should be reserved, equally, in each, for Scandinavians in proportion to their numbers. This would supply sufficient national and social fellowship, and yet would prevent the bloc colony system which is doing us so much harm today.

The "Grub staking" plan would be necessary for most of the Old Country British and for many of the Native born Canadians, in order to give them an adequate start on the land.

If the figures of available homestead lands are as

a letter to me from the Department of the Interior would indicate, there are not enough homestead lands to last any such organized settlement for more than a few years. We must conserve our homestead lands.

Purchase Lands. After that, and perhaps concurrently, the same plans could be applied to purchase lands nearer the railways, but with the cost of the land added as a further 15 years payment. This plan is already being worked to some extent by the Canadian-National Railway for foreigners, why should not the Government apply it in a large way for our own people?

Objective X.

Grub Staking. I hold very strongly that none of our people should be allowed to go on a homestead now-a-days, without sufficient help to prevent actual suffering, especially to the women and children.

On the other hand, I hold equally strongly, that the present plans which have been tried with the soldier settlers, and are suggested in other schemes for Old Country settlers, are not conducive to the best results. To hold out to a man a loan of \$1500 or \$2500, is an inducement to feel rich, and light come—light go. After a little while he has some machinery he does not half use, a large and growing debt, then he "chucks it" and goes to the city and the government has to unload on some other unfortunate, or stand a loss.

On the other hand the "Grub Stake" plan will not overload a man with debt. He will learn what he does not know, a little at a time as he goes, and there will be no suffering from deprivation, either for himself or his family. He is given a "grub stake" or "loan", according to the improvements made on the land under the supervision of the Government instructor. An acre of slashing is worth so much. He gets "grub stake" to that amount. An acre of breaking for a garden is worth so much, and again he gets that advance in grub stake. In the first year he will eat all he can earn, but the second year, having a garden, he

can buy a cow out of his surplus grub stake. Having earned it by the sweat of his brow, he will not let it go unmilked or unwatered. In three or five years time the average Canadian could begin paying back this loan, and in five to six years the Old Countryman can begin doing the same thing, at 5% interest.

The Canadian Government should finance the one and the Home Government the other, and neither Government will be out very much, if any. Both can borrow money on Government credit at 4½% and the ½% would be sufficient to cover collection.

If, after a tryout, the man finds he is unsuited to land work and "chucks it," the Government have his notes of hand and they have the improvements on the homestead. Between the two there should be no loss.

In the case of Canadian Nationals, the Canadian Government finds the homestead, the instruction and the loan grub stake. In the case of the Old Country Britishers, the Imperial Government should find the passage (ocean and railway) and the loan grub stake, while the Canadian Government finds the crown land and the instruction. If it is true that every settler, really settled, is worth \$5000 to this country, the Canadian Government would be doing quite well and could put the money so saved into its own nationals. Neither Government should be under any obligation to grub stake Scandinavians, because we do well enough by them, when we give them unrestricted admission to the country, and allow them to homestead on Crown lands equally with our own. We do this because they are ethnically closely related to the British races.

Objective XI.

The Quota System. The Canada Year Book of 1926 says:—"Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from the purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people from these regions, who came to Canada in the first fourteen years of this century, is

a problem both in the agricultural prairie provinces and in the cities of the East."

That is stating (in the Year Book), in a very mild way, what we know to have become a very serious menace to the wellbeing of this country, as a British country within the Empire.

Therefore it has become imperatively necessary that Canada should protect herself from this Continental flood by the immediate adoption of a "Quota" system, in this, following the bitter experience of the Mother land and the United States.

The Social Service Council in Toronto has strongly urged the Government to adopt a "Quota" system at once. The Canadian Legion has given a good deal of study to this question, and at its annual session in St. John, N.B., unanimously adopted the resolution asking the Government for a "Quota" system. The Diocese of Huron in Ontario has adopted a similar resolution, and I understand that several other dioceses of the Church of England have done the same.

I am also very interested to see that Mr. William Moss Thrasher, the Secretary of the U.F.C., is reported in the Saskatoon "Star" as follows:—

"Mr. Thrasher had just returned to the city after an extensive speaking tour in many parts of the western provinces, and as a result of his observations, he is firmly convinced that there should be a drastic reduction in the quota from Central and Southern Europe."

If this representative body of Orangemen could see its way to adopt a resolution in favour of the "Quota" system, it would influence the Government considerably, and if I could convince you to adopt a resolution favouring my "Quota scheme," which I am putting before you now, it would strengthen my hands greatly in pressing this matter home to the mind of the general public. That everyone will see eye to eye on every detail is not to be expected, but it would be a great strength to me, (in a battle that is not going

to be easy, and in which those who lead, will have to suffer all kinds of abuse) if you can see your way to do this. Your help is so much needed, that I doubt whether it would be much use my trying to carry forward the work of the National Association of Canada, unless I am sure of the support of the Orange Order as a whole. I know I have the sympathy of many of your leaders, but can I tell the Protestants of Canada, that this parliament of the Orange Order will support me too? It is little use my going to other bodies if you will not.

The Quota is designed to produce an annual increase in the population of Canada of about two hundred and fifty thousand. A quarter of a million is all that we ought to try to plant in one year.

This number is made up of 150,000 native increase, 75,000 Old Country British, 5,000 French from France and the States, and 10,000 Scandinavians from Scandinavia and the States, together with about 10,000 odd of various foreigners made up by the Quota.

The Quota should be 2% of the various nationalities, as they made up the total population in the census year taken.

In the year 1901, the population of Canada was as homogeneous as it will ever be, and it is suggested that the Quota should be 2% of that Census, but where any nation had exceeded their quota share in the last 27 years their share shall be correspondingly reduced over the next 23 years, so that at the end of that period, in 1951, every alien nationality will be just double what it was in 1901, but the Nation will be homogeneous.

Those of British origin, whether coming from the Old Country, or the United States, or any other part of the Empire, are not under Quota.

Returning Canadians who are really so, whether from the States or anywhere else, are not under Quota.

French people, whether from France or from the United States, are not under Quota.

Scandinavians, i.e., Norwegians, Danes and Icelanders, are not under Quota, as being of the same ethnic blood as ourselves.

All others, (except Africans and Asiatics) to be under the 2% Quota law, the preference being given in every case to the nearer relatives of those already here. In other words the "Quota" will work out as a "permit system" guided by compassionate considerations, for all the nations other than British, French and Scandinavian.

This Quota of from ten to twelve thousand Continentals is sufficiently small that it could be highly selective, admitting only those who are willing to learn English, use the public schools, have our teachers, obey our laws, and be loyal to our King and Flag. They will then be more easily assimilated into the body of this nation.

You will have to take a firm stand for this drastic Quota, for these Continentals can raise a fearful howl where their interests are involved.

Objective XII.

AFRICANS AND ASIATICS.

Exclusion and Repatriation. The Canada Year Book of 1926 says:—"A resolution of the Imperial War Conference declared that it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities."

If this is our inalienable right within our own Empire, much more is it our right to restrict any immigration from outside the Empire. Therefore, because of their low standard of living (by which they can undercut all White competition) and because of racial as well as economic considerations, and because in the last 25 years over 90,000 Asiatics have entered Canada, every effort shall be made to gradually reduce

the number of Africans and Asiatics in this country. To this end the system of voluntary repatriation now followed in South Africa should be put into operation viz, by free passage home, return of any head tax, and fair purchase of individual properties acquired in Canada by such races. In addition a special tax should be collected from those who remain in order to send their nationals to their own land.

We now have (~~1921~~), Chinese 40,000; Japs 16,000; Negro 18,500; about 75,000 all told.

OTHER OBJECTIVES.

When we have satisfactorily finished the "Quota" and "Immigration" questions there are other phases of our British heritage which the National Association of Canada will have to take up. For instance, when the Treaty gave the French language certain rights in Quebec only, why does a French-Canadian Postmaster General take it upon himself to make a Bi-lingual country of the whole of Canada?

In the matter of British Preference—what kind of trade is it that sold last year 447 millions of stuff to Great Britain, but only bought in return 164 millions. In other words, we sold 35% of all we had to the Mother country, but only bought 15% of what we needed from her. And why do we do the very opposite in the United States? We sold them 37% of goods and bought 66% from them.

We want to be British in blood, language, laws, ideals, instincts and loyalties, and to this end I bespeak the help of every true Orangeman.

God Save the King.

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